FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.

500 Arguello Street

Suite 500

Redwood City, California

94063-1526

Telephone 650 839-5070

Facsimile 650 839-5071

Web Site www.fr.com

Frederick P. Fish 1855-1930

W.K. Richardson 1859-1951 BY FAX AND MAIL

October 9, 2002

Perry Clark, Esquire Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 201 Redwood Shores Parkway Redwood Shores, CA 94065

Re:

Arthrocare Suit - Delaware

USDC-D. Del. - C.A. No. 01-504-SLR



Dear Perry:

BOSTON DALLAS

I have enclosed a supplemental set of invalidity claim charts.

DELAWARE

Very truly yours,

NEW YORK

SAN DIEGO

SILICON VALLEY

TWIN CITIES

WASHINGTON, DC

Kurtis MacFerrin

Jack B. Blumenfeld, Esq., Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell (fax only)

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cc:

Exhibit A:
Prior art references upon which Smith & Nephew presently intends to primarily rely.

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
8	00/00/76	Acta Medicotechnica (Medizinal- Markt), Vol. 24, No. 4, 1976 129 – 134	E. Elsasser and E. Roos	Uber ein Instrument zur leckstromfreien transurethralen Resection (Concerning An Instrument for Transurethral resection without leakage of current)
10	07/20/76	US 3,970,088	Charles F. Morrison	Electrosurgical Devices Having Sesquipolar Electrode Structures Incorporated Therein
15	09/26/78	US 4,116,198 and its file history	Eberhard Roos	Electro-Surgical Device
22	04/27/82	US 4,326,529	James D. Doss and Richard L. Hutson	Corneal-Shaping Electrode
23	04/26/83	US 4,381,007	James D. Doss	Multipolar Corneal-Shaping Electrode with Flexible Removable Skirt
26	06/00/85	JACC Vol. 5, No. 6, 1382-6	Cornelis J. Slager, MSc, Catharina E. Essed, MD, Johan C.H. Schuurbiers, BSc, Nicolaas Bom, Ph.D, Patrick W. Serruys, MD, Geert T. Meester, MD, FACC	Vaporization of Atherosclerotic Plaques by Spark Erosion
29	00/00/87	Kardiologie, Kardiol.76: Supp. 6, 67-71 (1987)	C.J. Slager, A.C. Phaff, C.E. Essed, J.C.H. Schuurbiers, N. Bom, V.A. Vandenbroucke, and P.W. Serruys	Spark Erosion of Arteriosclerotic Plaques
31	06/23/87	US 4,674,499	David S.C. Pao	Coaxial Bipolar Probe
32	07/00/88	Valleylab Part Number 945 100 102 A	Valleylab, Inc.	Surgistat Service Manual

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
34	00/00/89	SPIE Vol. 1068 Catheter-based Sensing and Imaging Technology	Paul C. Nardella	Radio Frequency Energy and Impedance Feedback
36	02/21/89	US 4,805,616	David S.C. Pao	Bipolar Probes for Ophthalmic Surgery and Methods of Performing Anterior Capsulotomy
38	04/00/89	JACC Vol. 13 No. 5, 1167-75	Benjamin I. Lee, MD, FACC, Gary J. Becker, MD, Bruce F. Waller, MD, FACC, Kevin J. Barry, MS, Raymond J. Connolly, Ph.D, Jonathan Kaplan, MD, Alan R. Shapiro, MS, Paul C. Nardella, BS	Thermal Compression and Molding of Atherosclerotic Vascular Tissue With Use of Radiofrequency Energy: Implications for Radiofrequency Balloon Angioplasty
48	12/11/90	US 4,976,711	David J. Parins, Mark A. Rydell, Peter Stasz	Ablation Catheter With Selectively Deployable Electrodes
51	04/16/91	US 5,007,908	Mark A. Rydell	Electrosurgical Instrument Having Needle Cutting Electrode And Spot-Coag Electrode
52	04/23/91	US 5,009,656	Harry G. Reimels	Bipolar Electrosurgical Instrument
74	1990		Jerry L. Malis, Valley Forge Scientific Corp.	CMC-III Bipolar System

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Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45. An electrosurgical system							
for applying electrical energy to							
a target site on a structure within				,			
or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7	2:44-66
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	1:40-55, Fig. 1		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7, Fig. 1, 2	4:4-19, 2:44-66
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	1:40-55, Fig. 1		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7, Fig. 1, 2	4:4-19, 2:44-66
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	1:40-55, Fig. 1		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7, Fig. 1, 2	4:4-19, 2:44-66
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7	2:44-66
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that			9:9-25				
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.			9:9-25				
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein	***				<u> </u>		
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	4:9-24						Fig. 2
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,							3:58-61
the return electrode being					· - - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
sufficiently spaced from the			}				
electrode terminal to minimize							
direct contact between the return							
electrode and the patient's						:	
tissue. 55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein			1			!	
or ciaim 43 whelein			1			L	

Exhibit B: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	1:40-55	206	8:10:9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57	2:67-3:16
disposed near the distal end of	1.40-33	200	6.10.7.6	3.10-28	J6	2.34-31	2.07-3.10
the shaft.					_	<u> </u>	
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein						ł	
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially							
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,						1:45-50	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,						1.43-30	
spine, ear, nose, throat,				:			
epidermis and dermis of the						ł	
natient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system						•	
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage			i 1				
applied between the return						ļ	
electrode and the electrode		206-07	3:49-4:14		58	ļ	
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system	ļ						
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the		<u></u>]				
electrode terminal and the return			 				
electrode is in the range from 10		211]		58	[
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts							
(RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	8	9	10	111	12	13	14
45. An electrosurgical system	-	 	10		1 12	13	17
for applying electrical energy to				-			
a target site on a structure within						1	
or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:							
						4:15; 7:38-	
a high frequency power supply;	l	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528	50	<u>.</u>
an electrosurgical probe				·			
comprising a shaft having a	3, 7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
proximal end and a distal end,	<u> </u>						
an electrode terminal disposed							
near the distal end, and	3, 7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
a connector near the proximal							
end of the shaft electrically							
coupling the electrode terminal	3, 7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
to the electrosurgical power			ļ				
supply;							
a return electrode electrically		0.00.50				4:15; 7:38-	
coupled to the electrosurgical	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528	50	
power supply; and							
an electrically conducting fluid	·						Į
supply for directing electrically	4-5	2:40-63			529		
conducting fluid to the target		·			•		
site such that							
the electrically conducting fluid						1	
generates a current flow path	4-5	2.40.62			còn	}	
between the return electrode and	4-5	2:40-63			529		
the electrode terminal.							
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein].	
the return electrode forms a						1	
portion of the shaft of the	7		4:31-43	2]	
electrosurgical probe.	•			_			
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member							
circumscribing the return			5:50-57	3			}
electrode,							
the return electrode being							
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize	1						
direct contact between the return	1						
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein						1	

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
the electrode terminal comprises						1	
a single active electrode	7	7:58-68	4.44.64	2	500		
disposed near the distal end of	,	7:38-68	4:44-64	3	530	6:45-54	
the shaft.			1				
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein						1	
the target site is selected from					<u> </u>		İ
the group consisting essentially							
of the abdominal cavity,			İ			İ	
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	11	0.0479167		_	507		
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	11	0.0479167	1	2	527		
spine, ear, nose, throat,		1 1	ŀ	į			
epidermis and dermis of the		1 1	į				
natient's body							
58. The electrosurgical system		1					
of claim 45 wherein	`					1	
the frequency of the voltage		1					
applied between the return						•	
electrode and the electrode		1:34-53					
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system		1	1]			
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return			ł				
electrode is in the range from 10		1:34-53		}			7:26-42
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts			j	ļ		1	
(RMS).	-						

Exhibit B: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	4:51-5:20	846	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	4:51-5:20	846	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	4:51-5:20	846	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	1:52-56, 5:26-30, 7:59-62	846		3:67-4:3	1:34-38	2:35-58	334
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	1:52-56, 5:26-30, 7:59-62	846		3:67-4:3	1:34-38	2:35-58	334
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	5:3-10				2:34-46	2:35-58	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including						! :	
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,					2:34-46	2:35-58	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.	3:5-20						
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36	2:34-46	2:35-58	222
disposed near the distal end of	4:00-3:2	643	3:1-32	1:13-30	2:34-46	2:33-38	333
the shaft.			ļ	1			
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein			}				
the target site is selected from				1			
the group consisting essentially					ł		
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	1:18-27	845		2:21-63			334
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	1.10-27	043		2.21-05	1		334
spine, ear, nose, throat,			!				
epidermis and dermis of the				Ì			
natient's body			<u> </u>				
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode	İ			8:30-39	6:61-68	2:35-58	333
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system	İ						
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10				8:30-39	5:46-6:7	2:35-58	333
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts							
(RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
45. An electrosurgical system							
for applying electrical energy to							
a target site on a structure within							
or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:	: 						
a high frequency power supply;	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33
an electrosurgical probe							
comprising a shaft having a	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	9 9	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
proximal end and a distal end,							
an electrode terminal disposed							
near the distal end, and	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
a connector near the proximal							-
end of the shaft electrically							1
coupling the electrode terminal	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
to the electrosurgical power	2.21 30	2.12 00	1.23	, ,	1303	2.55 00	2.23 33
supply;						<u> </u>	
a return electrode electrically							
coupled to the electrosurgical	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33
power supply; and							·
an electrically conducting fluid		-					
supply for directing electrically	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	3:48-53	2:18, 5:28-
conducting fluid to the target	2.21-36	2.42-00	1425	99	1303	3.40-33	31
site such that							
the electrically conducting fluid							
generates a current flow path	001.50	0.40.60	1405		1000		2:18, 5:28-
between the return electrode and	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	3:48-53	31
the electrode terminal.							
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a							
portion of the shaft of the		Fig. 1				3:30-47	
electrosurgical probe.							
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member							
circumscribing the return		Fig. 1-2				3:30-47	
electrode,		0				2.20 .7	[
the return electrode being					WC		
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize		2:42-68			1202		
direct contact between the return		2:42-08			1383		[-
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.							<u> </u>
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein						L	L

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
the electrode terminal comprises					<u> </u>	1	
a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of	2:41-43	Fig. 9; 3:29- 30	1425	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6
the shaft.						 	
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially		1					
of the abdominal cavity,						Į	<u> </u>
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,		[}	1426	100	1383	1:26-50	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,			1420	100	1363	1:20-30	
spine, ear, nose, throat,		1					
epidermis and dermis of the							}
natient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein					<u> </u>		
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode	3:46-51	3:30-38	1425		1383	1	7:62-8:14
terminal is in the range of about						1	
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		ļ					
59. The electrosurgical system					÷		
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return	0.46.53						
electrode is in the range from 10	3:46-51	3:30-38	1425		1383		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:	·						
a high frequency power supply;	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69		248
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58	·	2:45-69		248
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69		248
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	68		3:31, 7:65				248
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	68		3:31, 7:65				248
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	69		4:55-5:16				
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,	69		4:55-5:16				
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.		Fig. 5	Fig. 4		Fig. 2	44	
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
the electrode terminal comprises		1			İ		
a single active electrode	68	5:11-27	5:17-31				
disposed near the distal end of	08	3.11-27	3.17-31				
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein					1		
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially							
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	68		9:37-47	·	1	42	Ì
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	00),3,7 .,	*	1 1		
spine, ear, nose, throat,		1					ļ
epidermis and dermis of the							
natient's body.		ļ			ļ		
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein		<u> </u>					ļ
the frequency of the voltage		1					
applied between the return	60	1			245245	40	
electrode and the electrode	68				2:45-3:16	42	
terminal is in the range of about							ł
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		<u> </u>					
59. The electrosurgical system		1					1
of claim 45 wherein					 		
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return							
	68			8	2:45-3:16		
electrode is in the range from 10	08			0	2.43-3.10		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts		1					
(RMS).			L. <u></u> i	.,			l

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

				1 22			,
claim text \ reference	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
45. An electrosurgical system							İ
for applying electrical energy to							
a target site on a structure within							
or on a patient's body, the	:						
system comprising:				ļ		·	
a high frequency power supply;	4:4-39	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
an electrosurgical probe							
comprising a shaft having a	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	275
proximal end and a distal end,			··· ·	! !			
an electrode terminal disposed				[.			
near the distal end, and	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	275
a connector near the proximal							
end of the shaft electrically			11/0		0.10.00	202	
coupling the electrode terminal	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	275
to the electrosurgical power] [
supply; a return electrode electrically							
ii -	4:4-39	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
coupled to the electrosurgical	4:4-39	002-03	1106	3.1-47	2:02-03	291	275
power supply; and an electrically conducting fluid							
supply for directing electrically				j l			
conducting fluid to the target	7:30-32	663	1168			291	275
site such that							
the electrically conducting fluid							
generates a current flow path	7:30-32	663	1168			291	275
between the return electrode and							
the electrode terminal.							
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a				Fig. 5; 8:9-			
portion of the shaft of the				71g. 3, 6.9-	4:16-28	292	275
electrosurgical probe.				J.4		· <u>·</u>	
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including					:	•	
an insulating member				T: 5 5 5			
circumscribing the return	4:4-39			Fig. 5; 8:9-	4:36-43	292	275
electrode,				34			
the return electrode being		***************************************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize							
direct contact between the return							
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein	L						

Exhibit B: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
the electrode terminal comprises	- 50		30	1	1	**	72
a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	4:40-58	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9-	4:16-35	292	275
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,							
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.	2:16-34		1168	3:63-4:16	5:62-6:19	291	275
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about			1168		2:62-65		
20 kHz and 20 Mhz. 59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10						•	
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	: 46	47	48	49
45. An electrosurgical system							
for applying electrical energy to							
a target site on a structure within							
or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28	1:55
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28	1:55
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	11		3:48-55	6:42		6:28, 4:6	1:65
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	11		3:48-55	6:42		6:28, 4:6	1:65
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.				3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member							
circumscribing the return				3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
electrode,							ļ
the return electrode being							
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize			inherent	6:42		6:28	ļ
direct contact between the return			HUICICIII	0.42		∪.∠0	
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
the electrode terminal comprises					:		
a single active electrode	2.0.10	2.49.51	6.710	3.41.4.3		2.65.4.15	
disposed near the distal end of	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17	3:27-44
the shaft.					:		
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially		1					
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	1:1-4	2625		2024			
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	1:1-4	3:6-25		3:8-34	1:18-39		1:47-68
spine, ear, nose, throat,							
epidermis and dermis of the						l	
natient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage	•						
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode		3:36-41		6:5-30			
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system		-					
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10							
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts]		Ì	
(RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	30	31	. 32	35	34	33	30
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that		3:53	2:26	3:63, 2:1	672		
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.		3:53	2:26	3:63, 2:1	672		
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							,
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	3:17-23	3:35-57	2:63-3:5	3:37-64		2:62-68	1:61-2:11
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,	3:17-23	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64		2:62-68	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.		3:53					
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
the electrode terminal comprises		<u></u>				 	
a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670		1:61-2:11
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	2:2-20	1:9-12	1:5-9	1:9-15	669	1:52-55	1:50-58
spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the natient's body. 58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein the frequency of the voltage				:			ļ
applied between the return electrode and the electrode			:	1	669		
terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).					672		

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	3	3:9-49		4:45	3:30	2:35	
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	3	3:9-49	- 3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	3	3:9-49	3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	3	3:9-49	3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	3	3:9-49		4:45	3:30	2:35	
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	6						
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	6						
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.		4:27-33		3:52-66		3:12-27	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including	•						
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,				3:52-66		3:12-27	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.						Fig. 3	
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
the electrode terminal comprises]		
a single active electrode			ļ	4:15-29	5:10-28	2.20.60	
disposed near the distal end of				4:13-29	3:10-28	3:28-60	
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							1
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially					!		
of the abdominal cavity,				İ			
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	4:20-5:5	3:30-49	1:5-12			0.14.00	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	4:20-3:3	3:30-49	1:5-12			2:14-20	3:21-32
spine, ear, nose, throat,							
epidermis and dermis of the				j			
natient's hody					•		
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein					•		
the frequency of the voltage					,		
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode					4:28-48		
terminal is in the range of about					ļ		
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							
59. The electrosurgical system	1						
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return							
electrode is in the range from 10					4:28-48		3:21-32
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts							
(RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
45. An electrosurgical system							
for applying electrical energy to]					
a target site on a structure within							
or on a patient's body, the							
system comprising:							
	2.5	5.24	2.1	2.26	2.25	3:20	2:38
a high frequency power supply;	2:5	5:34	2:1	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:36
an electrosurgical probe				-			
comprising a shaft having a	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
proximal end and a distal end,							
an electrode terminal disposed							
near the distal end, and	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
							<u> </u>
a connector near the proximal							
end of the shaft electrically					2.05	2.00	ا ممه
coupling the electrode terminal	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
to the electrosurgical power							
supply;							
a return electrode electrically	2:5	5:34	2:1	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
coupled to the electrosurgical	2.3	3.34	2.1	2.33	3.23	3.20	2.56
power supply; and an electrically conducting fluid	<u> </u>	1		·			
supply for directing electrically	!	! ·					
conducting fluid to the target		2:10, 6:65	2:10	4:10			3:1
site such that]				•	
the electrically conducting fluid							
generates a current flow path		2:10, 6:65	2:10	4:10			3:1
between the return electrode and							1
the electrode terminal.		ļ					
46. An electrosurgical system as							į į
in claim 45, wherein			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
the return electrode forms a		1					
portion of the shaft of the				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:37-46
electrosurgical probe.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member				-			
circumscribing the return				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:58-66
electrode,							
the return electrode being					 		1
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize							
direct contact between the return				ľ			
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein				}			

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
the electrode terminal comprises			30	- 3/	- 30	32	1 /0
a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from]				
the group consisting essentially							
of the abdominal cavity,							
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	15:62-16:7			1:10-15			
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	15.02-10.7		[[1:10-13			
spine, ear, nose, throat,							
epidermis and dermis of the							
natient's body.							
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein				•		-	
the frequency of the voltage							
applied between the return							
electrode and the electrode		6:25-40					
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.				•			
59. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return						;	
electrode is in the range from 10	Ì				ļ	ļ	
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).							

Exhibit B: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	71	72	73	74
45. An electrosurgical system				
for applying electrical energy to				
a target site on a structure within				
or on a patient's body, the]
system comprising:				
		0.00		63161150
a high frequency power supply;	3:43-4:18	2:30	4:35	SN61173
an electrosurgical probe				
comprising a shaft having a	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:35	SN61187
proximal end and a distal end,				
an alesteeds terminal disposed				
an electrode terminal disposed	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:35	SN61187
near the distal end, and				
a connector near the proximal				1
end of the shaft electrically				[]
coupling the electrode terminal	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:35	SN61187
to the electrosurgical power				[
supply;				
a return electrode electrically				
coupled to the electrosurgical	3:43-4:18	2:30	4:35	SN61173
power supply; and				
an electrically conducting fluid			,	
supply for directing electrically				SN61187
conducting fluid to the target				
site such that				
the electrically conducting fluid				
generates a current flow path				GY (1107
between the return electrode and		•		SN61187
the electrode terminal.		•		
46. An electrosurgical system as			 	
in claim 45, wherein				
the return electrode forms a				
portion of the shaft of the			5:36-58	SN61186
electrosurgical probe.				
47. An electrosurgical system as				
in claim 46 further including				
an insulating member				
circumscribing the return			5:36-58	SN61184
electrode,			3.50-50	01101104
the return electrode being				
sufficiently spaced from the				
electrode terminal to minimize				
direct contact between the return		2:29-36	1	SN61173
electrode and the patient's				
tissue.			1	
55. The electrosurgical system			 	
of claim 45 wherein				
or ciann 43 mucicin	l	<u> </u>	1	

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	71	72	73	74
the electrode terminal comprises				
a single active electrode	3:43-53	2:36-41	6:8-22	63161153
disposed near the distal end of	3:43-33	2:30-41	0:8-22	SN61173
the shaft.				
56. The electrosurgical system				
of claim 45 wherein				l
the target site is selected from				
the group consisting essentially				
of the abdominal cavity,				
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,		2:63-68	3:26-34	00161100
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,		2:03-08	3:20-34	SN61183
spine, ear, nose, throat,				
epidermis and dermis of the				
natient's body.			<u> </u>	
58. The electrosurgical system]
of claim 45 wherein				
the frequency of the voltage		-		
applied between the return				1
electrode and the electrode				SN61173
terminal is in the range of about				
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.				Ī
59. The electrosurgical system				
of claim 45 wherein				<u></u>
the voltage applied between the	-			
electrode terminal and the return				
electrode is in the range from 10			6:23-33	SN61173
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts				
(RMS).				

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
,				· ·		
providing an electrode terminal and	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
	1.13-21	207	3.40-4.14	1.7-2.2		
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	1:15-27	207		1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
high frequency voltage source;			:			
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of		211	9:9-25	1:38-44		
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and					1	
applying a high frequency voltage between			1			
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	,					
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer					50 (1	
over at least a portion of the electrode			1		58,61	
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vanor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in			1			
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein					·	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		211	1 .		58	
volts peak to peak.			ļ			
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	•		<u> </u>			
the high frequency voltage is in the range		211			58	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			36	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is			1			3:22-40
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
			<u>'</u>			
23. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	
the liquid phase of the electrically			525			
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater			5:3-5			
than 2 mS/cm.			ļ			
24. The method of claim 1 wherein			+			
the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			5:3-5			
conductive mud comprises isotomic same.			J.J-J			
28. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return			+			
electrode electrically coupled to a high	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
frequency voltage source;					1	
	L 	L	<u> </u>			

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
p sitioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of		211	9:9-25	1:38-44		
an electrically conducting fluid; and		211	9.5-23	1.50-44		
			<u> </u>			
applying a high frequency voltage between			<u> </u>			
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure			1		58	
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the			inherent		58,61	
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to			2:36-3:25			
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					· · ·	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		211			58	
volts peak to peak.		211			26	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range			1			-
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	·	211		·	58	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between			 			
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		1				
o.oz to z.o min nom the unger one.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising				· 		
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end	1		8:10-9:8	3:10-28		
adjacent the electrode terminal.	<u></u>		1		<u></u>	L

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	<u> </u>	10	11	12
1. A method for applying energy to a target			:	}		
site on a patient body structure comprising:			'			
				<u> </u>		
providing an electrode terminal and	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
	2.44-00		. 2.33-32	4.10-20	2	520
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
high frequency voltage source;	2.77 00	•	2.33-32	4.10 20		
positioning the active electrode in close	•					
proximity to the target site in the presence of		5	2:40-63			528
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being			ł	ł		
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1,6		6:54-7:5		
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vapor laver. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
at least a portion of the energy induced is in					inscute	
the form of photons having a wavelength in				5:58-66		
the ultraviolet spectrum.				3.50 00		
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.			1:34-53	1		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal		Ì				
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is	3:17-32				2:1-14	•
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
02 The second of California			ļ			
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically			·			
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater		inherent		1		529
than 2 mS/cm.		пинетепт		1		329
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically		 	 	 		
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		inherent				529
South Comprises Bownie Suille.		I III OI OIR	}			
28. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:			1			
January Salaran Somptions.		}].	}		
providing an electrode terminal and a return	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
frequency voltage source;						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of		_	2.40.62			500
an electrically conducting fluid; and		5	2:40-63			528
		ļ. <u></u>				
applying a high frequency voltage between			1			
the electrode terminal and the return				ļ		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being			-	İ		
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the			Į			
target site to ablate the body structure		1	1		•	
without causing substantial tissue necrosis			j			
below the surface of the body structure			1			
underlying the ablated body structure.	•					
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid				-		
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1,6		6:54-7:5		
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.				5:58-66		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein			 			
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
1f					,	
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to					3	
50 mm ² . 48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
46. The method of claims 20 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			10150			
volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
Parts parts						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between						
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						,
The state of the s]		}	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end			2:40-63			
adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
ο ο γ ο γ						
providing an electrode terminal and	4:15; 7:38-	····• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0.45.46	(100	. 10.00
	50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	4:15; 7:38-			0.45.46	(1 20	. 10.00
high frequency voltage source;	50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of			50600	240		2.67.4.2
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and			5:26-30	848		3:67-4:3
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode	4:47		1:33-40			imetent
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vanor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			: !			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in			3:31-33	845		
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		7:26-				8:30-39
volts peak to peak.		42;Fig. 6				0.50-57
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range		7:26-				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		42,Fig.6				
		12,1 15.0				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is						
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		•				
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater						
than 2 mS/cm.						
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.						
consuctive main comprises isotonic same.]			1
28. A method for applying energy to a target					·	
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
one on a parion coay on actual comprising.						
providing an electrode terminal and a return			·		·	
electrode electrically coupled to a high	4:15; 7:38-		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
Il and and and and and and and and and and	50	l	1	1	,	1

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
positioning the electrode terminal in close				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
proximity to the target site in the presence of			5:26-30	848		3:67-4:3
an electrically conducting fluid; and			3.20-30	040	·	3:07-4:3
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return		İ				
electrode, the high frequency voltage being					Ī	
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the]	5:53-54,	0.40		
target site to ablate the body structure		İ	6:27-29	848	-	
without causing substantial tissue necrosis		Ì				
below the surface of the body structure					Ì	1
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
electrode terminal; and					ļ. 	
inducing the discharge of photons to the				0.45		
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			3:31-33	845		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	11:62-					
50 mm ² .	12:34					
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		7:26-42;		•		8:30-39
volts peak to peak.		Fig. 6				8.50-59
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		,				
the high frequency voltage is in the range		-			 	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		7:26-42;				
,		Fig. 6				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
					ļ .	
the electrode terminal is positioned between						
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising						.
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end						
adjacent the electrode terminal.		<u></u>				

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:				1		
providing an electrode terminal and	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
	2.55-40	2.55-50		2.21 50	2.12 00	
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
high frequency voltage source;	2.55 .0	2.50 50				
positioning the active electrode in close					0.40.60	
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2:21-58	2:42-68;	1425
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and					3:66	
1116						
applying a high frequency voltage between	•					
the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer					-	
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the					*	
vapor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in		·			·	
the form of photons having a wavelength in		İ				
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200				1	3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.				<u> </u>	3.20 30	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				ļ.:		
the high frequency voltage is in the range		İ		1		
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1		3:30-38	
			 			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	•	 		
the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is						
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.			1	1		
in the range noin 0.5 to 10 mm.				1		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater			334	2:47-51	3:65-68	1426
than 2 mS/cm.						
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically				2:47-		
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			334	51;Fig. 1	3:65-68	1426
		<u> </u>		71,16.1		
28. A method for applying energy to a target			}]	
site on a patient body structure comprising:	}					
		ļ	ļ	·.	ļ	
providing an electrode terminal and a return	0.22.15	2.25.50	222	2.21.50	2,42.49	1405
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
frequency voltage source;	L	l	1	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	L	<u> </u>

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2:21-58	2:42-68; 3:66	1425
an electrically conducting fluid; and					3.00	
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure			337			
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure					ŀ	
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the						
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						<u> </u>
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to			333	5:31-33		1425
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			İ			
the high frequency voltage is at least 200					3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.					3.30-38	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			i i			
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between						•
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site					4	
with a suction lumen having a distal end						,
adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
high frequency voltage source;	77	1303	2.38-00	2.23-33	07-08	4.32-3.10
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	100	1202	1:18; 3:48-	5.20.21	60	4.49.59
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	100	1383	53	5:28-31	68	4:48-58
applying a high frequency voltage between		 				
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1382-83	inherent			<i>:</i> -1
over at least a portion of the electrode		1382-83	mnerent			inherent
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the		1				1
vanor layer.		İ				
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in		1382	1		68	5:11-27
the ultraviolet spectrum.			1			
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		1000				
volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383	·		68	
		1				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the						1
most distal portion of the return electrode is		1383				
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
than 2 mS/cm.						
24. The method of claim I wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	7:3-8:5
28. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return						
electrode electrically coupled to a high	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
frequency voltage source;		1	1			

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	100	1202	1:18; 3:48-	C 00 01	60	4 40 50
an electrically conducting fluid; and	100	1383	53	5:28-31	68	4:48-58
, J						·
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being			1			
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the			1			
target site to ablate the body structure		1383			68-70	
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure		·	}			
underlying the ablated body structure.						
		} 				
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			1			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1382-83	inherent			inherent
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	-	1382			68	5:11-27
47 Th			<u> </u>			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		1383			68	
50 mm ² .		1505	}		00	
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			·			
46. The fiction of claims 20 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						-
volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
			1			
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383	!		68	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between						
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		1383-84			68	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further			 			
1			<u> </u>			
comprising evacuating fluid generated at the target site			 			
, ,						
with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.						
laulacent the electrode terminal.		L				l

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:45-58	,	2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
high frequency voltage source;	2.43 30		2.13 03	······································	210	1.4 37
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	3:31; 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-32
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	0.01,					,,,,,,
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	ŀ					
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the					į	
vanor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein					ļ · · · · ·	
at least a portion of the energy induced is in				•		
the form of photons having a wavelength in			;			
the ultraviolet spectrum.				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein				 	ļ	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		8				
volts peak to peak.			 			<u> </u>
18. The method of claim 1 wherein			-			
the high frequency voltage is in the range		8	1			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		0				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is	2:45-67					6:34-37
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	7:26-52
24. The method of claim 1 wherein			-			
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					248	7:26-52
conductive find comprises isotonic same.					210	7.20 32
28. A method for applying energy to a target						!
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return					 	1
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
frequency voltage source;	<u> </u>					

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	3:31; 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-32
an electrically conducting fluid; and	3:31, 7:03		2.43-09	43	240	1.30-32
applying a high frequency voltage between		•				
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	}					
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure						-
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure			1			
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						-
applying step comprises:			!			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the			İ			
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the		•				
target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	6:14-37		1			5:5-20
50 mm ² .	0.1437					3.5 20
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
40. The medica of claims 20 and 20 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		8				
volts peak to peak.		0				
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			!			
the high frequency voltage is in the range					<u>-</u> -	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		8				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between						
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site				-		-
with a suction lumen having a distal end	2:45-3:10				I	
adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:			1	1	•	
providing an electrode terminal and	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
	002-03	1100	5.1-47	2.02-05	271	2/3
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
high frequency voltage source;	002 05		3.1 17	2.02 03		2,3
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	003	1100	i •	2.5. 42	271	2.5
			-			
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		•	}	f		
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1170				
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of						}
energy to the target site in contact with the					•	
vapor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>			.
at least a portion of the energy induced is in				[
the form of photons having a wavelength in		į	1:26-37		•	1
the ultraviolet spectrum.		<u> </u>				ļ
17. The method of claim 1 wherein		-	ļ			
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		ľ				
volts peak to peak.						-
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						ļ.,
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.				.		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal			1			<u> </u>
portion of the electrode terminal and the		[
most distal portion of the return electrode is						
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.			İ			ļ
				j i		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	662	1168		5:62-6:19	291	275
than 2 mS/cm.						
24. The method of claim 1 wherein					-	
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168			291	275
28. A method for applying energy to a target			 			ļ
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
sine on a patient body structure comprising:				·		
providing an electrode terminal and a return						
electrode electrically coupled to a high	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
frequency voltage source;	000					2.5
moducite) voitage source,		·	L	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		L

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
positioning the electrode terminal in close				!		
proximity to the target site in the presence of	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275
an electrically conducting fluid; and	003	1100		2:37-42	291	213
				<u>.</u>		·
applying a high frequency voltage between				•		
the electrode terminal and the return				!		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being				:	,	
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the					202	200
target site to ablate the body structure					293	276
without causing substantial tissue necrosis]		
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.					•	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the					·	
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1170				
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			1:26-37			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		1168		5:59-61		
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
	··					
the high frequency voltage is at least 200				[
volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			•			·
the high frequency voltage is in the range			-			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between						
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further				-		
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end				5:43-53		
adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. A method for applying energy to a target			Ì			
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
high frequency voltage source;						
positioning the active electrode in close						1
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11		3:48-55	6:42	6:4-60	5:39
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and		i				
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return		Ì				
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		1	İ			ļ
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			inherent	inherent		inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of		1			į	ļ
energy to the target site in contact with the		ĺ				
vanor laver		<u> </u>				
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						ļ
at least a portion of the energy induced is in		į				
the form of photons having a wavelength in			1			
the ultraviolet spectrum.						ļ
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		İ				
volts peak to peak.		 				
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>				
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is				=		
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater			3:48-4:7	6:39-45		5:65-6:19
than 2 mS/cm.				! 		
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
28. A method for applying energy to a target				<u> </u>		
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return						
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
frequency voltage source;			1			

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11	İ	3:48-55	6:42	6:4-60	5:39
an electrically conducting fluid; and	11		3.46-33	0.42	0.4-00	3.39
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return				į		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the		•	j			
target site to ablate the body structure		1:66-68	3:64-65			
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure				}		
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	···············					
applying step comprises:		L	 			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			!			
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	•		inherent	inherent		inherent
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein	<u> </u>					
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		ļ				
50 mm ² .				İ		
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			ļ	-		
volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				<u> </u> !		
the high frequency voltage is in the range	 ,					
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between				ļ		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
old to his non not the got blee.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end	2:8-18		3:40-47	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
adjacent the electrode terminal.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:					,	
providing an electrode terminal and	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close			 			
proximity to the target site in the presence of			1			
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	1:65	2:2-20	3:53	1:38	3:63-2:1	672
an electrically conducting terminal [sic], and						
applying a high frequency voltage between			· -			
the electrode terminal and the return					İ	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		1	•			
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer				4.10		
over at least a portion of the electrode			inherent	4:10		
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vanor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in				4:3-18]	670
the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						670
volts peak to peak.						
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range					li	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		 				
the distance between the most proximal	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is						
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	3:45-68		3:35-57	2:24-29		
than 2 mS/cm.			<u> </u>			
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						• •
the liquid phase of the electrically			2.25.52	2.24.20	.	
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:35-57	2:24-29		
28. A method for applying energy to a target		 			 	
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return			 		 	
electrode electrically coupled to a high	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
frequency voltage source;	1.55	2.21-05	2.41-3.30	J.1-JL	2.20-55	070

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

49	50	51	52	53	54
1.65	2:2:20	2.52	1.20	2.62 2.1	672
1.05	2.2-20	3.33	1.50	3.03-2.1	072
					!
				[
•				1	
				:	
		ĺ			
		İ			
		inherent	4:10		
			·		
			4:3-18		670
	3:40-50				
					670
	,				
		ĺ			
-					
İ					
<u> </u>					
-				· · · · · · · · ·	
5:16-23					
					
	1:65	3:40-50	1:65 2:2-20 3:53 inherent	1:65 2:2-20 3:53 1:38 inherent 4:10 4:3-18	1:65 2:2-20 3:53 1:38 3:63-2:1 inherent 4:10 4:3-18 3:40-50

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:	•					
providing an electrode terminal and	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
high frequency voltage source;	2.7-10	1.01-2.12		3.747	<u></u>	7.73
positioning the active electrode in close		ĺ		1		
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:52-55		6			5:40
an electrically conducting terminal (sic); and	1.52-55					3.40
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return			ĺ			
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		}				
over at least a portion of the electrode						
terminal and to induce the discharge of		İ				
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vapor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in	3:15-31			1:42-53		
the ultraviolet spectrum.				ļ .		
17. The method of claim I wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.				<u> </u>		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			,			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the					<u>.</u>	
most distal portion of the return electrode is						
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.			-			
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater			6:7-15		}	
than 2 mS/cm.				-	1	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		·	6:7-15			
28. A method for applying energy to a target				 		
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return			,			
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
frequency voltage source;				1		

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	1:52-55		6			5:40
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the						
target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.			7			
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and						٠
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.	3:15-31			1:42-53		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein	· · ·					
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.	VV					·
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.	:					

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
		-				
providing an electrode terminal and	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
	3.30	2.55		2.3	3.34	2.1
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
high frequency voltage source;	3.30	2.33		2.2	5.54	2.1
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11:65-66	4:10-29			2:10; 6:65	2:10
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	11.05-00	4.10-29			2.10, 0.05	2.10
applying a high frequency voltage between						;
the electrode terminal and the return				•		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer					6:56	
over at least a portion of the electrode	•				0.50	
terminal and to induce the discharge of			ļ			
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vapor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
the ultraviolet spectrum.					ļ	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein					ļ	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	4:28-48		3:21-32			
volts peak to peak.			<u> </u>			
18. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>			
the high frequency voltage is in the range	4.00.40				•	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal				,		
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is						
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
in the range from old to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
than 2 mS/cm.						
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
28. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return						
electrode electrically coupled to a high	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
frequency voltage source;			<u> </u>		<u></u>	

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11:65-66	4:10-29	ļ	ŀ	2:10; 6:65	2:10
an electrically conducting fluid; and	11.05-00	4.10-27			2.10, 0.03	2.10
			ļ			
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return	i					
[] ·			1	Í		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the	12:35				inherent	
target site to ablate the body structure	12.33				пинетени	
without causing substantial tissue necrosis						
below the surface of the body structure						
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the					6:56	
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
50 mm ² . 48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			1		-	
46. The mediod of claims 20 and 26 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	4.00.40		2 2 1 2 2			
volts peak to peak.	4:28-48		3:21-32			
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range					<u> </u>	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
pour.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between					5:55-61;	
0.02 to 2.0 min from the target site.					8:19-31	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end		4:30-46			*	
adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
1. A method for applying energy to a target			:			
site on a patient body structure comprising:			:			
on a parion cody of a comprising.			•			
providing an electrode terminal and	2.26	2.05		2.20	2 42 4 10	2.20
	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
high frequency voltage source;	2.33	3.23	3.20	2.38	3.43-4.16	2.30
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	4:10	 	}	3:1		4:33
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	4.10	ļ	Ì] 3.1	1	٠.55
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return				1		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		•	İ	1		
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer					1	
over at least a portion of the electrode				1]	
terminal and to induce the discharge of		ŀ		1		
energy to the target site in contact with the					1	
vapor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			ļ			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in					1	
the form of photons having a wavelength in			1:22-34		7:17-37	
the ultraviolet spectrum.		ļ	<u> </u>			
17. The method of claim 1 wherein					1	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200					}	
volts peak to peak.					 	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range		•		}	1	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein					 	
the distance between the most proximal		<u> </u>				
portion of the electrode terminal and the				!		
most distal portion of the return electrode is				į	1	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.				İ		
					! [
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically					1	•
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	4:4-11			2:67-3:8	1	
than 2 mS/cm.					1	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
28. A method for applying energy to a target			 			
site on a patient body structure comprising:					1	
on a panent body suncture comprising.						
providing an electrode terminal and a return						
electrode electrically coupled to a high	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
frequency voltage source;	2.23		3.20	2.50	55	2.50
andario, tomage source,	<u> </u>	l		L	LL	

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
positioning the electrode terminal in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	4:10	ļ		3:1		4:33
an electrically conducting fluid; and	4.10		• - :	J.1		7.55
applying a high frequency voltage between			! !		:	
the electrode terminal and the return			i : !		ļ	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		<u> </u>				·
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the			 	l		
target site to ablate the body structure		1				-
without causing substantial tissue necrosis				1		
below the surface of the body structure				ł		
underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the				ļ		
applying step comprises:		<u> </u>				
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the						
electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the	•					
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			1:22-34		7:17-37	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	; 					
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						2:42-54
50 mm ² .						225
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high Gregorous relicacie in the name						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.				İ		
from about 500 to 1400 voits peak to peak.]				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	:					
2 mymy vi viama zv una zo wholem						
the electrode terminal is positioned between						
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
3				•		
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further						
comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site				1		
with a suction lumen having a distal end	3:64-4:3	2:65-3:22		3:44-53		
adjacent the electrode terminal.	<u></u>			<u> </u>	L	

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising: providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	claim text \ reference	73	74
site on a patient body structure comprising: providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174			
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174			
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	, ,		
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	providing an electrode terminal and	4.26	03/61/72
high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim I wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim I wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim I wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim I wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim I wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim I wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	·	4:33	21101173
high frequency voltage source; positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	a return electrode electrically coupled to a	1.25	SN61172
proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174		4.33	31101173
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 ms/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	positioning the active electrode in close		
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the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	0.45-55	31101174
the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak. 18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174			·
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the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. 21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174			
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most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	the distance between the most proximal		·
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm. 23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	portion of the electrode terminal and the		•
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	most distal portion of the return electrode is		SN61186
the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		
the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174			
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174			<u> </u>
than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174			001611014
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174	_		SN61174
the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174		_	
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline. SN61174			
			SN61174
	conductive fluid comprises isotonic same.		311011/4
28. A method for applying energy to a target	28. A method for applying energy to a target		
site on a patient body structure comprising:			
on a patient oody structure comprising.	and on a patient body structure comprising.		
providing an electrode terminal and a return	providing an electrode terminal and a return		
electrode electrically coupled to a high 4:35 SN61173	r -	4:35	SN61173
frequency voltage source;		1	

Exhibit C: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being	7.4
proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return	7.4
an electrically conducting fluid; and applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return	7.4
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return	/4
the electrode terminal and the return	
the electrode terminal and the return	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	
sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the	
target site to ablate the body structure SN6117	71
without causing substantial tissue necrosis	
below the surface of the body structure	
underlying the ablated body structure.	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	
applying step comprises:	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the SN6117	73
electrode terminal; and	
inducing the discharge of photons to the	
target site in contact with the vapor layer. 2:22-34	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to SN6117	73
50 mm ²	
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	
volts peak to peak. 6:23-33 SN6117	13
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	-
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak. SN6117	3
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
the electrode terminal is positioned between	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site. SN6117	13
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further	
comprising	
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	
with a suction lumen having a distal end inheren	t
adjacent the electrode terminal.	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. A method for applying electrical energy to				i		
a target site on a body structure on or within				•	•	
a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	2:1-17	206, 211	9:9-25	1:38-44, 1:11-15	58	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of		<u></u>	5:3-5; 9:8-			2.55.2.2
the electrically conductive fluid and			25			2:55-3:2
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate the current flow path between the						
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			5:3-5; 9:8-			
the target site.			25			2:55-3:2
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						<u> </u>
the electrode terminal comprises a single						
active electrode disposed near the distal end	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57
of an instrument shaft.						
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			665			
isotonic saline.			5:3-5			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the	1		1			
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a			ļ <u> </u>			
tissue structure immersed in electrically						
conductive fluid, the return electrode is						
spaced from the tissue structure and the						
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode			1			
terminal and the return electrode.						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically	-		-			
c nductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to			inherent		58,61	
induce the discharge of energy to the target		i				
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		211			58	
volts peak to peak.		211				
23. A method for applying electrical energy			1			
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically				1:38-44,	CO	
conductive fluid;	2:1-17	211	9:9-25	1:11-15	58	1
spacing a return electrode away from the			1			
body structure in the presence of the						
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return			1			
electrode such that an electrical current	ļ				50.50	
flows from the active electrode, through the	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
electrically conductive fluid, and to the						1
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of			5:3-5; 9:8-			2:55-3:2
the electrically conductive fluid and			25			2.33-3.2
positioning the return electrode within the			_			
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the						
active electrode and the return electrode.				1		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			5:3-5; 9:8-			2:55-3:2
the target site.			25			2:33-3:2
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57
instrument shaft.		_				
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			5:3-5			
isotonic saline.			3.3-3			
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active						1
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	,					
structure immersed in electrically conductive	1		·			
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	ŀ		}			
tissue structure and the electrically			1			
conductive fluid completes a conduction	į l					·
path between the active electrode and the			1		•	i i
return electrode.						
39. The method of claim 23 further]			
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			1			
portion of the active electrode and to induce	1	-	inherent		58,61	
the discharge of energy to the target site in	,					
contact with the vapor layer.	ı					
42. The method of claim 23 wherein				• •		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		211			58	
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>		1			<u> </u>

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	3:33-44	1, 4-5	2:40-63	7:2-5		528-29
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		1 .				
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:44-66	. 1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		11	2:40-63	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		529
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		1, 11				
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		11	2:40-63			529
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		inherent				529
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the		1		}		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	1		1			
tissue structure immersed in electrically			1			
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		1, 11	})		
spaced from the tissue structure and the	l			1		1
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode	ĺ					
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						1
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage			1			
difference to vaporize the electrically			1			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a				ł		
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1,6		6:54-7:5		1
induce the discharge of energy to the target]
site in contact with the vapor layer.				į		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>					
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			1:34-53	i		
volts peak to peak.			1.5.55			
23. A method for applying electrical energy			1			
to a target site on a body structure on or			1			1
within a patient's body, the method]]		1
comprising:						<u> </u>
contacting an active electrode with the body						1
structure in the presence of an electrically						
conductive fluid;	3:33-44	1, 4-5	2:40-63	7:2-5		528-29
spacing a return electrode away from the						ļ
body structure in the presence of the		1				
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference		·	 			
between the active electrode and the return				1		
electrode such that an electrical current						
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	2	•	2.55 52	1.10 20	2	320
return electrode.						
return electrode.						1
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of			1			
the electrically conductive fluid and		11	2:40-63			529
positioning the return electrode within the			 		-	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the		4, 11				
active electrode and the return electrode.		- , - ·				
out and my formit clock out.	1		1	1 l		1

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising				1		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		11	2:40-63			500
the target site.		11	2:40-03			529
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			-			
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		inherent				529
isotonic saline.		Buicient				329
34. The method of claim 23 wherein	•					-
the return electrode is spaced from the		-				
active electrode such that when the active				•		
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue]		
structure immersed in electrically conductive				}		
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		1, 11	i			
tissue structure and the electrically]		
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the] [
return electrode						
39. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				·		
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1,6		6:54-7:5	į	
the discharge of energy to the target site in				•		
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			1:34-53			
volts peak to peak.				<u> </u>		

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. A method for applying electrical energy to						
a target site on a body structure on or within						
a patient's body, the method comprising:						
			1:52-56,			
positioning an electrode terminal into at least			5:26-30,			
close proximity with the target site in the	1		7:59-62,	846-47	5:25-33	3:67-4:3
presence of an electrically conductive fluid;			3:59-61,]
			6:23-27			
positioning a return electrode within the						
electrically conductive fluid such that the			1			
return electrode is not in contact with the			3:5-20			
body structure to generate a current flow			3.5-20			
path between the electrode terminal and the						1
return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the electrode terminal and the return				:		1
electrode such that an electrical current	4:15; 7:38-			045.46		
flows from the electrode terminal, through .	50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
the region of the target site, and to the return						
electrode through the current flow path.			!			
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						· ·
immersing the target site within a volume of						
the electrically conductive fluid and			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				'		
generate the current flow path between the			3:5-20;	:		1
electrode terminal and the return electrode.			5:21-30	:		
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			7.45.62			1.65.00
the target site.			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single				-		
active electrode disposed near the distal end	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
of an instrument shaft.						
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises						
isotonic saline.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>			

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
the return electrode is spaced from the]
electrode terminal such that when the						1
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a		:				
tissue structure immersed in electrically		:	3.5 20.			
conductive fluid, the return electrode is			3:5-20; 5:21-30			
spaced from the tissue structure and the			3:21-30	:		
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						1
terminal and the return electrode.						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising	·					
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.	1					
site in contact with the vapor layer.					j	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		7:26-42;				
volts peak to peak.		Fig. 6			İ	
23. A method for applying electrical energy		9				
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:					Ì	
contacting an active electrode with the body		_	1:52-56,			
structure in the presence of an electrically			5:26-30,			
conductive fluid;			7:59-62,	846-47	5:25-33	3:67-4:3
,			3:59-61,			
			6:23-27		-	-
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the			3:5-20			
electrically conductive fluid; and				<u> </u>		
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return			1			
electrode such that an electrical current	4.15. 7.20			į	1	
flows from the active electrode, through the	4:15; 7:38-		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	50				l	ļ
return electrode.			Ì			
						<u> </u>
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the electrically conductive fluid and			7.73-02			1.03-2.21
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			3:5-20;	1		
generate a current flow path between the	1		5:21-30			
active electrode and the return electrode.			3.21-30			
	1		1	1	L	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
27. The method of claim 23 further	··-	_				
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the target site.		ļ	7:43-62			1:03-2:21
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
instrument shaft.		ļ				<u> </u>
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises						
isotonic saline.						
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the		1				İ
active electrode such that when the active				•		
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue		l	1			
structure immersed in electrically conductive			3:5-20;			ĺ
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the			5:21-30		ł]
tissue structure and the electrically			3.21-30			
conductive fluid completes a conduction		ļ			1	
path between the active electrode and the		1				
return electrode						
39. The method of claim 23 further			ļ		ļ.	
comprising						<u> </u>
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		1				
difference to vaporize the electrically		İ]			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
the discharge of energy to the target site in			}			}
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		7:26-42;				
volts peak to peak.		Fig. 6			i	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:34-38	2:35-58	332, 334	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and					2:42-68	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.				2:25-31	2:42-68; 3:65-4:7	1426
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			334	2:25-31; Figs. 1-2	2:51-55	1425
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:34-46	2:35-58	333	2:41-43	Fig. 9; 3:29-	1425
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			334	2:47-51; Fig. 1	3:65-68	1426
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
the return electrode is spaced from the				ļ		
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically					2:42-68;	
conductive fluid, the return electrode is				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
spaced from the tissue structure and the					3.03-4.7	
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode						·
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a				İ	i	
portion of the electrode terminal and to				İ		
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
					<u>-</u>	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	i			Į.	3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.	ļ					
23. A method for applying electrical energy	ſ					
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method				1		
comprising:				 	:	
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically	1.24.20	2.25.59	224	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
conductive fluid;	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2.21-36	2.42-00	1423
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the					2:42-68	
electrically conductive fluid; and					}	
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return	ł				•	
electrode such that an electrical current				ļ	1	
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	ĺ					
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising				<u> </u>	ļ	
immersing the target site within a volume of	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
the electrically conductive fluid and	3.1-10	2.37-3.3	337	2.25-51	2.51.55	
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			1		2:42-68;	
generate a current flow path between the	1			2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
active electrode and the return electrode.					3.55	
	l			<u> </u>	<u></u>	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			334	2:25-31;	2:51-55	1425
the target site.			334	Figs. 1-2	2.51-55	1423
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active					Fig. 9; 3:29	
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:34-46	2:35-58	333	2:41-43	30	1425
instrument shaft.				<u> </u>	30	
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		1	334	2:47-51;	3:65-68	1426
isotonic saline.			334	Fig. 1	3.03-08	1420
34. The method of claim 23 wherein			·	<u> </u>		
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active]				
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue					1	
structure immersed in electrically conductive					2:42-68;	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
tissue structure and the electrically					3.034.7	
conductive fluid completes a conduction]				
path between the active electrode and the		i				
return electrode						
39. The method of claim 23 further				!]	
comprising				 		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically		1 1			1	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1			1	
portion of the active electrode and to induce	•	 .				
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400					3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.				<u> </u>	3.50-50	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:		·				
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	99-100	1383	3:48-53	2:18, 5:28-	68, 71	4:48-58, Fig. 5
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		1383				Fig. 5
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising				·		
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	100	1383		5:12-35	68	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		-				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	100	1383		·	68	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the				1 1		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	[
tissue structure immersed in electrically	İ					
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	100	1383	Ī	1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
spaced from the tissue structure and the						
electrically conductive fluid completes a		į	į			
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode.						
18. The method of claim 1 further] .[
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				1		
difference to vaporize the electrically	•					
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1382-83	inherent	1		inherent
induce the discharge of energy to the target			<u> </u>] [
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1202			40	
voits peak to peak.		1383		1	68	†
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or						1
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body			}			
structure in the presence of an electrically				2:18, 5:28-		4:48-58,
conductive fluid;	99-100	1383	3:48-53	31	68	Fig. 5
				5.		
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the		1383				Fig. 5
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return		1				
electrode such that an electrical current		ŧ		. !		
flows from the active electrode, through the	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
electrically conductive fluid, and to the				1 1		
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further			<u> </u>			
comprising			į] [
immersing the target site within a volume of		1				
the electrically conductive fluid and	100	1383		5:12-35	68	
positioning the return electrode within the			 	1		T
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		1		1		
generate a current flow path between the	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
active electrode and the return electrode.						J
				1	•	

Exhibit D: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising					1	1
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	100	1383			68	
the target site.	100	1383			68	
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	, , , , ,					
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	100	1202		1.52.0.6	6 0	
isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active		ł				•
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
tissue structure and the electrically		j			•	•
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the	`					
return electrode						
39. The method of claim 23 further		1		. 1		
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				·		
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1382-83	inherent	!		inherent
the discharge of energy to the target site in]
contact with the vapor layer.						
		<u> </u>				
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		ļ				
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1383			68	
volts peak to peak.		1				<u></u>

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	3:11-26, 3:31, 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-37
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Fig. 4		Fig. 2	44		
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	7:26-52
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4- 30	44		7:26-52
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		 				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	2:45-3:10				248	7:26-52
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single						
active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	5:17-31					4:40-58
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises						ļ:
isotonic saline.	7:3-8:5	***			248	7:26-52
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	· · ·		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically	1		Fig. 2, 5,4			[
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-	44	İ	7:26-52
spaced from the tissue structure and the			30			
electrically conductive fluid completes a						j i
conduction path between the electrode			1		1	
terminal and the return electrode			1		1	1
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising	ĺ		1			
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage			1			
difference to vaporize the electrically	İ					
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	İ					
portion of the electrode terminal and to]					
induce the discharge of energy to the target					1	
site in contact with the vapor layer.	1 1				.	
She in contact with the vapor layer.	.					
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						i
volts peak to peak.		8			<u> </u>	
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or]				1	
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:	l					
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically	3:11-26,					
conductive fluid;	3:31, 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-37
	3.31, 7.03					
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the	Fig. 4		Fig. 2	44	•	
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference						·
between the active electrode and the return						
electrode such that an electrical current	i i					
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
electrically conductive fluid, and to the						'
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising]					
immersing the target site within a volume of	 				- "	
the electrically conductive fluid and	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	7:26-52
positioning the return electrode within the					 	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			1	•		
generate a current flow path between the	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-	44		7:26-52
active electrode and the return electrode.	'''		30	• •		
nactive electrone and the feturit electrone.				,		

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						1
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	2:45-3:10				248	7:26-52
the target site.	2:43-3:10				240	7.20-32
30. The method of claim 23 wherein				·		
the active electrode comprises a single active						i
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	5:17-31					4:40-58
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
isotonic saline.	7.5-0.5				210	7.20 32
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the	1				•	
active electrode such that when the active	İ					
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	ĺ					
structure immersed in electrically conductive			Fig. 2; 5:4-			
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	Fig. 4		30	44		7:26-52
tissue structure and the electrically	1					
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the						1
return electrode.						
39. The method of claim 23 further				-		
comprising	 					
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	1					
difference to vaporize the electrically					•	İ
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	1					
portion of the active electrode and to induce	1					
the discharge of energy to the target site in	1			.1		
contact with the vapor layer.			1			
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		8	1			
volts peak to peak.	L	·	1			

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

<u> </u>	38	39	40	41	42
663	1168		2:37-42	291	275-76
÷				•	
	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275
662			-		
662	1168	1:64-2:17		291	275
662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9-	4:16-35	292	275
662	1168			291	275
	662-63 662 662 662	663 1168 662-63 1168 662 1168 662 1168	663 1168 5:1-47 662 1168 1:64-2:17 662 1168 Fig. 5; 8:9-34	663 1168 2:37-42 662-63 1168 5:1-47 2:62-65 662 1168 1:64-2:17 5:62-6:19 662 1168 1:64-2:17 662 1168 Fig. 5; 8:9- 34 4:16-35	663 1168 2:37-42 291 662-63 1168 5:1-47 2:62-65 291 662 1168 1:64-2:17 5:62-6:19 291 662 1168 1:64-2:17 291

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the						i I
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						1
tissue structure immersed in electrically						Ì
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	662					
spaced from the tissue structure and the]
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode]		
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further					•	
comprising		-				
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						}
difference to vaporize the electrically			1	Į		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a				į		}
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1170		Ī		l
induce the discharge of energy to the target				ļ		1
site in contact with the vapor layer.						1
• •						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		,				
volts peak to peak.						·
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or			1	•		}
within a patient's body, the method	:					1
comprising:						<u> </u>
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically					201	075.75
conductive fluid;	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275-76
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the						
electrically conductive fluid; and			İ			
applying a high frequency voltage difference			 			
between the active electrode and the return						! !
electrode such that an electrical current						1
flows from the active electrode, through the	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	002 03	1100]
return electrode.						1
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of			1,440.5	5 (0 (10	201	275
the electrically conductive fluid and	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the	662					
active electrode and the return electrode.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
27. The method of claim 23 further				1		
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	662	1168	1:64-2:17		291	275
the target site.	002	1106	1.04-2.17			213
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active			Fig. 5; 8:9-			
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	662	1168	34	4:16-35	292	275
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein				·	· .	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	662	1168			291	275
isotonic saline.		1700				
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the				İ		
active electrode such that when the active		1	1			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive	***			İ	-	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	662		1			•
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction				ļ		
path between the active electrode and the		1	1			
return electrode.						·.
39. The method of claim 23 further					;	
comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1170				
the discharge of energy to the target site in		1170				
contact with the vapor layer.						
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein				<u></u>		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			·			
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>				

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. A method for applying electrical energy to						
a target site on a body structure on or within						
a patient's body, the method comprising:				i		
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	11	4:18-28	3:48-55, 5:6-19	6:42, 4:1	6:4-60	6:28, 4:6, 7:59
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and				6:42		6:28
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			inherent	6:42; 3:8- 34		6:28; 5:65- 6:19
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
11. The method of claim 1 wherein	- 		l		-	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a				1		
tissue structure immersed in electrically	l			6.43. 3.8		6.20. 5.65
conductive fluid, the return electrode is			inherent	6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
spaced from the tissue structure and the	1			34		6:19
electrically conductive fluid completes a	Ì		! E			
conduction path between the electrode	! 		: 			
terminal and the return electrode	1					
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage			į			
difference to vaporize the electrically			ĺ			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
portion of the electrode terminal and to	ļ		inherent	inherent		inherent
induce the discharge of energy to the target	· .		ĺ			
site in contact with the vapor layer.		•				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			Ì			
volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy						1
to a target site on a body structure on or			·			
within a patient's body, the method			ł]		1
comprising:			<u> </u>			<u> </u>
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically						6:28, 4:6,
conductive fluid;	11	4:28	3:48-55	6:42, 4:1	6:4-60	7:59
·						
spacing a return electrode away from the	-					
body structure in the presence of the				6:42		6:28
electrically conductive fluid; and				1		1
applying a high frequency voltage difference]	j		
between the active electrode and the return						
electrode such that an electrical current						1
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
electrically conductive fluid, and to the				[
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of	11:1-20	·	3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
the electrically conductive fluid and	11.1-20		J.70-7./	0.55-15		5.05-4.17
positioning the return electrode within the					-	ļ.
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				6,42, 2.9	6:42; 3:8-	6:28; 5:65-
generate a current flow path between the			inherent	34		6:19
active electrode and the return electrode.				34		0.19
active electrode and the return electrode.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising			<u> </u>			}
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
the target site.	11.1-20		3.40-4.7	0.33-43		3.03-4.17
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active			-			
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:8-18	3:48-51	. 5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
isotonic saline.			3.40-4.7			3.03-0.17
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active						
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue				1		ĺ
structure immersed in electrically conductive				6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the			inherent	34		6:19
tissue structure and the electrically				1		
conductive fluid completes a conduction			ĺ			
path between the active electrode and the			†	1		<u> </u>
return electrode						<u> </u>
39. The method of claim 23 further			1	1		
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				Ì		·
difference to vaporize the electrically			1			i
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce			inherent	inherent		inherent
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:65	2:2-20	3:50-53	2:26	3:63, 2:1, 6:28	669, 672
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and			3:53			
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising			·		-	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:35-57	2:24-29		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		L	<u> </u>			L

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
the return electrode is spaced from the			i			
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a			i 1			
tissue structure immersed in electrically						
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
spaced from the tissue structure and the			ļ			
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage]	
difference to vaporize the electrically		i	1		1.	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a					1	
portion of the electrode terminal and to	·		inherent	4:10		
induce the discharge of energy to the target			1			
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		,	1			
volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy			-		1	
to a target site on a body structure on or]	
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body			1			
structure in the presence of an electrically					3:63, 2:1,	
conductive fluid;	1:65	2:2-20	3:50-53	2:26	6:28	672
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the			3:53		1	
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return						
electrode such that an electrical current						
flows from the active electrode, through the	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
electrically conductive fluid, and to the			ŀ			:
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising .						
immersing the target site within a volume of						
the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
positioning the return electrode within the				•	1	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
active electrode and the return electrode.						
and the following the following controller.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
the target site.	1:47-08		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-04	
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			3:35-57	2:24-29		
isotonic saline.			3.33-37	2.24-29		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the		-				
active electrode such that when the active						
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the						
return electrode.						
39. The method of claim 23 further					1	
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage					1	
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce			inherent	4:10		
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.			I			

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:52-55, 2:7-46	4:20-50	4, 6	·	2-3	5:40
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			6:7-15			4:30-37
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			6:7-15			
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			6:7-15			4:30-37
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.		1:61-2:11				4:15-29
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			6:7-15			
13. The method of claim I wherein						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the				·		1
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically						1
conductive fluid, the return electrode is			6:7-15	ŧ		1
spaced from the tissue structure and the		1		1		
electrically conductive fluid completes a		1			-	
conduction path between the electrode		}				
terminal and the return electrode.						
18. The method of claim 1 further					,	
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		1				· ·
difference to vaporize the electrically]		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a				1		
portion of the electrode terminal and to						
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.			· .			
23. A method for applying electrical energy						}
to a target site on a body structure on or		· .				•
within a patient's body, the method]
comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:52-55, 2:7-46	4:20-50	6		2-3	5:40
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the						ł i
electrically conductive fluid; and				i		
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return			:			
electrode such that an electrical current		1				;
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
electrically conductive fluid, and to the						
return electrode.				Í		
26. The method of claim 23 further		<u> </u>				
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of			6:7-15			4:30-37
the electrically conductive fluid and			0.7-13	L		4.50-57
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				1		
generate a current flow path between the		1	6:7-15			
active electrode and the return electrode.						
	L.,			<u> </u>		

Exhibit D: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						1
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			6:7-15			4:30-37
the target site.			0.7-13			4.30-37
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an		1:61-2:11				4:15-29
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			6:7-15			
isotonic saline.	·		0.7-13			
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the				-		
active electrode such that when the active						
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive		1		1		
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	•		6:7-15			
tissue structure and the electrically]
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the		1		}		
return electrode		_				
39. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising			·			
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						ŀ
difference to vaporize the electrically						j l
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1				
portion of the active electrode and to induce						
the discharge of energy to the target site in		1				
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	,					
volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	11:65-66, 4:15	4:10-29	2:26		2:10, 6:65, 8:22	2:10, 5:15
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		Fig. 3				
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		Fig. 3				
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		. ,				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the				İ		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a				l		
tissue structure immersed in electrically				ł	ł į	
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		Fig. 3		ļ	:	
spaced from the tissue structure and the			ı	}		
electrically conductive fluid completes a					•	
conduction path between the electrode					į ,	
terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further				!	1	
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	,					
difference to vaporize the electrically					1	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to	•			İ	6:56	
induce the discharge of energy to the target]	
site in contact with the vapor layer.				İ		
-			<u> </u>			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	4:28-48					
volts peak to peak.			·			
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or					ì	
within a patient's body, the method						
comprising:				ļ		
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically	11:65-66,	4:10-29	2:26		2:10, 6:65,	2:10
conductive fluid;	4:15	4:10-29	2.20		8:22	2.10
spacing a return electrode away from the						
body structure in the presence of the	1	Fig. 3		ļ		
electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the active electrode and the return				}		
electrode such that an electrical current	ł			1		
flows from the active electrode, through the	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
electrically conductive fluid, and to the						
return electrode.						1
DC The maked of ale: 22 feather			<u> </u>	 	ļ	
26. The method of claim 23 further]					
comprising immersing the target site within a volume of	 		-	 	 	
		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
the electrically conductive fluid and positioning the return electrode within the	 	 	-	 	 	
ir -	1			1.		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		Fig. 3				
generate a current flow path between the	1	1 16. 3				
active electrode and the return electrode.	1			1	1]

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						<u> </u>
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
the target site.		4:30-40	İ	4:23-31	6:04-7:10	1:03-2:17
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active				1		
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
isotonic saline.					0.04-7.10	3.24-33
34. The method of claim 23 wherein				ļ		
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active				,		
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		Fig. 3				
tissue structure and the electrically				!		
conductive fluid completes a conduction				į		
path between the active electrode and the				İ		
return electrode				ļ		
39. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce					6:56	
the discharge of energy to the target site in						
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	4:28-48					
volts peak to peak.			<u> </u>			

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	. 70	. 71	72
1. A method for applying electrical energy to		}		•		
a target site on a body structure on or within				<i>:</i>		
a patient's body, the method comprising:]		:		
		<u> </u>		!		
positioning an electrode terminal into at least						
close proximity with the target site in the	4:10, 2:35	1:21-44	4:13-17	3:1, 2:45	7:13-15	4:33, 3:9
presence of an electrically conductive fluid;				,		,
positioning a return electrode within the		:				
electrically conductive fluid such that the						
return electrode is not in contact with the	•				·	2:29-36
body structure to generate a current flow						2.27 30
path between the electrode terminal and the			ļ		}	
return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference						
between the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode such that an electrical current	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
flows from the electrode terminal, through	2.55	3.23	3.20	2.30	3.43-4.16	2.30
the region of the target site, and to the return						
electrode through the current flow path.						
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of						
the electrically conductive fluid and	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate the current flow path between the	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
the target site.	4.4-11	2.03-3.22		2.07-3.6		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single						
active electrode disposed near the distal end	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
of an instrument shaft.			<u> </u>		`	
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
isotonic saline.				2.0. 3.0		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D: Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the		1		1		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a				1		}
tissue structure immersed in electrically						
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	4:4-11		1	2:67-3:8		2:29-36
spaced from the tissue structure and the						
electrically conductive fluid completes a						•
conduction path between the electrode			1		1	
terminal and the return electrode					_	
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising		l				
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically		ļ	ļ		ł	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	t e	ŀ	}			
portion of the electrode terminal and to		ŀ		}]	
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.	·					
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400				 	 	
volts peak to peak.			<u> </u>			
23. A method for applying electrical energy						
to a target site on a body structure on or						
within a patient's body, the method	1					
comprising:	1				1	
contacting an active electrode with the body						
structure in the presence of an electrically	ŀ					•
conductive fluid;	4:10, 2:35			3:1, 2:45		4:33, 3:9
						-
spacing a return electrode away from the	<u></u>			<u> </u>		
body structure in the presence of the						2:29-36
electrically conductive fluid; and				İ	}	
applying a high frequency voltage difference				1		
between the active electrode and the return						
electrode such that an electrical current						
flows from the active electrode, through the	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	,					
return electrode.						
26. The method of claim 23 further		-				
comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of				 		
the electrically conductive fluid and	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
positioning the return electrode within the			-			
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
active electrode and the return electrode.	**		1	2.07 5.0		2.27-30
John Cas and no return creenous.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
27. The method of claim 23 further	· · · · · · · · ·			:		
comprising				i	Į.	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2.67.2.0		
the target site.	4:4-11	2:63-3:22		2:67-3:8		
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein				<u>.</u>		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	4:4-11] .]	•	2:67-3:8		
isotonic saline.				2.07-5.8		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the		 		1	:	
active electrode such that when the active		Į		İ		
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive				1		
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	4:4-11	1		2:67-3:8		2:29-36
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the				1		
return electrode				ļ		
39. The method of claim 23 further]		
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		1				
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the active electrode and to induce		-		· .		
the discharge of energy to the target site in		[
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

Flair tout \ neferones	72	74
claim text \ reference	73	74
1. A method for applying electrical energy to		
a target site on a body structure on or within		
a patient's body, the method comprising:		•
positioning an electrode terminal into at least		
close proximity with the target site in the	6:45-55	SN61187,
presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	0.43-33	SN61173
presence of an electrically conductive fluid,		
positioning a return electrode within the	<u> </u>	
electrically conductive fluid such that the		
return electrode is not in contact with the		03363300
body structure to generate a current flow		SN61173
path between the electrode terminal and the		
return electrode; and		
applying a high frequency voltage difference		
between the electrode terminal and the return		
electrode such that an electrical current		
flows from the electrode terminal, through	4:35	SN61173
the region of the target site, and to the return		
electrode through the current flow path.		
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising		
immersing the target site within a volume of		
the electrically conductive fluid and	3:60-4:3	SN61174
positioning the return electrode within the		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		0.141.51
generate the current flow path between the		SN61171,
electrode terminal and the return electrode.		SN61173
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		
the target site.	3:60-4:3	SN61174
9. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the electrode terminal comprises a single		
active electrode disposed near the distal end	6:8-22	SN61173
of an instrument shaft.		
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		SN61174
isotonic saline.		31101174
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
the return electrode is spaced from the		
electrode terminal such that when the		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a		
tissue structure immersed in electrically		
		SN61171,
conductive fluid, the return electrode is		SN61173
spaced from the tissue structure and the		
electrically conductive fluid completes a		,
conduction path between the electrode		
terminal and the return electrode		
18. The method of claim 1 further		
comprising		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		
difference to vaporize the electrically		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		0) (() (0)
portion of the electrode terminal and to		SN61173
induce the discharge of energy to the target		
site in contact with the vapor layer.		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		 -
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		
		SN61173
volts peak to peak.		
23. A method for applying electrical energy		
to a target site on a body structure on or		
within a patient's body, the method		{
comprising:		
contacting an active electrode with the body		
structure in the presence of an electrically	6:45-55	SN61187,
conductive fluid;	0.43-33	SN61173
spacing a return electrode away from the		
body structure in the presence of the		SN61173
electrically conductive fluid; and]
applying a high frequency voltage difference		
between the active electrode and the return		
electrode such that an electrical current		
flows from the active electrode, through the	4:35	SN61173
electrically conductive fluid, and to the	j	1
return electrode.		
noturn otocu odo.		
26. The method of claim 23 further		
comprising		<u>i</u>
immersing the target site within a volume of	3:60-4:3	SN61174
the electrically conductive fluid and	3.00-4.3	311011/4
positioning the return electrode within the		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		CNELLTI
generate a current flow path between the		SN61171,
active electrode and the return electrode.	1	SN61173

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
27. The method of claim 23 further		
comprising		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	3:60-4:3	SN61174
the target site.	3.00-4.3	31401174
30. The method of claim 23 wherein		
the active electrode comprises a single active		
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	6:8-22	SN61173
instrument shaft.		
32. The method of claim 23 wherein		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		SN61174
isotonic saline.		31401174
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		
the return electrode is spaced from the		ć
active electrode such that when the active		
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	•	}
structure immersed in electrically conductive		SN61171,
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		SN61171,
tissue structure and the electrically		SNOTT
conductive fluid completes a conduction		
path between the active electrode and the		ł
return electrode		
39. The method of claim 23 further		-
comprising		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		
difference to vaporize the electrically		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		
portion of the active electrode and to induce		SN61173
the discharge of energy to the target site in		
contact with the vapor layer.		
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		SN61173
volts peak to peak.		

Exhibit E:
Anticipation and obviousness contentions

Smith & Nephew contends that the following claims are anticipated by at least each of the following primary references. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	References
536	45	8, 15, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52, 74
- <u>-</u>	46	8, 15, 23, 29, 31, 48, 51, 52
	47	23, 31, 48, 51
	55	8, 15, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	56	8, 15, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 51, 52
	58	22, 23, 26, 29, 38, 65
	59	22, 23, 26, 29
882	1	8, 15, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	13	15, 26, 52, 65
	17	26
	18	26
_	21	26, 52
	23	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	24	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
-	28	8, 15, 26, 29, 74
	29	15, 26, 65
	47	26, 29, 38
	48	26, 29
	49	26, 29
	50	26, 29, 65
	54	48
592	1	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 34, 48, 51, 74
	3	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	4	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	9	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	11	8, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	13	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	18	8, 15, 26, 48, 51
	21	23, 26
	23	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 34, 48, 51, 74
	26	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	27	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	30	8, 15, 31, 48, 51

Patent	Claim	References
	32	8, 31, 48, 51
	34	8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51
	39	8, 15, 48, 51
	42	23, 26, 74

Smith & Nephew also contends that the following claims would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least each of the following combinations of primary references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
536	45	Any one or more of 10, 32, 34 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on
<u> </u>		above.	a patient's body structure.
	46	10 with any one or more of 22, 26, 36, 38, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	47	Any one or more of 8, 15, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of 10, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	55	10 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	56	34 with any one or more of 48, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	58	Any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 48, 51, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	59	32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
882	1	10 with any one or more of 22, 23, 29, 31, 34, 36; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	13	Any one or more of 10, 29 with any one or more of 8, 38, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	17	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	18	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	21	Any one or more of 31, 36 with any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48, 51, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	23	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29, 31, 36 with 15; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	24	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29, 36 with 15; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	28	Any one or more of 10, 22, 23, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	29	Any one or more of 10, 48, 52 with any one or more of 8, 29; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above; 38, 51 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	47	Any one or more of 22, 31, 36 with any one or more of 8, 15, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	48	Any one or more of 23, 32 with	Each reference is directed to the
		any one or more of 8, 15, 65;	same problem applying
	1	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	49	32 with any one or more of 8,	Each reference is directed to the
		15, 65;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
	<u> </u>	anticipating references listed	
		above.	
}	50	Any one or more of 8, 15 with	Each reference is directed to the
	!	any one or more of the	same problem applying
1		anticipating references listed	electrical energy to a target site on
		above.	a patient's body structure.
	54	31 with any one or more of the	Each reference is directed to the
		anticipating references listed	same problem applying
1		above.	electrical energy to a target site on
			a patient's body structure.
592	1	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
		32, 36, 38, 52 with any one or	same problem applying
		more of the anticipating	electrical energy to a target site on
		references listed above.	a patient's body structure.
	3	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
		52 with 34;	same problem — applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed above;	
		38, 65 with any one or more of	
		the anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	4	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
		38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem applying
	ĺ	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	[*
		above.	
	9		Each reference is directed to the
			same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	9	with any one or more of the anticipating references listed	same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	11	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
		38, 52, 65 with any one or more	same problem applying
		of 15, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	_
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	13	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
		52 with 34;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
	[.	anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	18	Any one or more of 10, 38, 52,	Each reference is directed to the
		65 with any one or more of 23,	same problem applying
		31, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
	}	with any one or more of the	• •
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	21	Any one or more of 29, 32 with	Each reference is directed to the
		any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34,	same problem applying
		48, 51;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
	22	above.	Each reference is directed to the
	23	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29, 32, 36, 38, 52 with any one or	same problem applying
		more of the anticipating	electrical energy to a target site on
		references listed above.	a patient's body structure.
	26	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26,	Each reference is directed to the
	20	29, 36, 52 with 34;	same problem — applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	a parameter of the para
		above;	
		38, 65 with any one or more of	
		the anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	<u> </u>	1 400 70.	l., ,

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	27	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	30	Any one or more of 10, 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	32	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 15, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
:	34	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	39	Any one or more of 10, 26, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 31, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	42	Any one or more of 23, 26, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

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